

Greece appoints new commander

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (AFP). — The Greek Defence Council today named General Constantine Korkas to command the Fourth Greek Army Corps, whose headquarters in Xanthi is only 100 kms from the Turkish border.

Informed sources here said they believed the naming of Gen. Korkas to the post was one of the Greek government's military preparation measures adopted because of its crisis with Turkey over the Aegean Sea. The general had previously commanded the Second Army Corps in northern Greece.

Volume 1, Number 247

AMMAN, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1976 — SHA'ABAN 19, 1396

Price: 50 fils

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Oil company equipment hit near Jenin

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14, (R). — Police announced today that unknown persons last night caused damage estimated at 13,000 dollars to equipment being used by an American company to search for oil near the town of Jenin in the occupied West Bank.

The U.S. firm, Bilodyne, has been carrying out seismic tests for oil in the area and in the nearby Jezreel Valley region in Israel.

Most shops were still shut in the West Bank today in the strike against the value-added tax.

Battles spread to Lebanese mountains, airport road

BEIRUT, Aug. 14, (Agencies). — Tension in Lebanon shifted today from the Palestinian Tal Al-Zaatar refugee camp in eastern Beirut, captured by rightists two days ago, to the capital's south eastern suburbs and the mountains to the northeast. The Voice of Palestine Radio reported fierce fighting in Aintoura and Mtein in mountains 30 kms (20 miles) northeast of Beirut, where leftist and Palestinian forces continued to hold some positions. Rightists are fighting there to gain control of the entire road that leads from the rightist Christian sector of the coast to the town of Zahle, in the central Lebanese plain of Bekaa, and on to Damascus. Hassan Sabri Kholi the Arab League's emissary to Lebanon, has attempted recently to bring about the peaceful evacuation of leftist and Palestinian forces from these positions.

Sources here reported that his efforts were suspended after the fall of Tal Al-Zaatar, on the grounds that Palestinians were not interested in discussing another "surrender."

Renewed military action in southeastern Beirut involved rightist attempts to gain control of the road to Beirut's international airport, located in a leftist and Palestinian-held sector on the southern edge of the capital, observers said. The airport has been closed since June.

In the Tal Al-Zaatar camp, several dozen Palestinians continued to resist the rightist militia today. The Voice of Palestine reported knife fights in some streets of the camp.

Phalangist Radio mentioned no clashes in the refugee camp, but said Christian rightist forces continued to comb the forests surrounding it in search of escaped Palestinians. Ten were arrested, it said.

Fierce fighting also occurred in the old business district of Beirut, which is split by the demarcation line dividing the city's two opposing sectors, while action slowed on the northern front near Tripoli with only sporadic shooting reported there.

On the political scene, proposals for "regionalisation" and the creation of a system of cantons were meanwhile being discussed, observers said.

Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel declared yesterday that the only way to "reassure" Lebanon's Christians was to grant them "a sort of self-determination in the regions." Such a situation would avoid the possibility of partition, which is respected by Moslems and Christians alike, he said.

Mr. Gemayel stressed the need to return to Moslem-Christian co-existence, but said that should be achieved on a basis of "regionalisation" that would allow Christians to "free themselves of the Palestinian chaos and the ambitions of the international left."

Mr. Gemayel, called for talks between delegations representing Christians and Moslems instead of discussions based on sides representing the political left and right.

Observers said this was the nearest a rightist leader had come to admitting that Lebanon — already divided in effect, between the mainly Christian right and the Moslem left and its Palestinian allies — could not return to a single unified government system.

His call for talks along religious lines was seen in west Beirut as a continuation of rightist efforts to have traditional Moslem leaders, as well as Mr. Kamal Jumblatt's bloc, represent the left.

Both Mr. Jumblatt and his Palestinian allies have indicated, since the fall of Tal Al-Zaatar two days ago, that they intend to go on fighting, if possible with Arab support, though they are clearly in an inferior military position.

Contacts between Lebanese Christians and Moslems were meanwhile increasing. The Phalangist radio station has reported that the cabinet might meet soon to reactivate the official administration, probably in the presidential palace southeast of Beirut, seriously damaged when shelled in March.

A source close to Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh today said it was possible that the president might force the removal from office of Premier Rashid Karami in spite of Phalangist opposition.

Phalangist Radio also reported intensive contacts between Moslem and Christian religious leaders reportedly trying to arrange a religious summit.

International Red Cross officials were meanwhile hoping to visit the prisoners taken by the rightists after their capture of the Tal Al-Zaatar camp.

The estimated 6,000 camp dwellers who arrived in west Beirut were being settled temporarily in abandoned apartment buildings or helped to return to their original villages.

Medical workers said virtually all were still suffering from the effects of the lack of water in the besieged camp. Many people were reported to have died while trying to fetch water from the camp's last open well, under rightist fire.

Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Al Kholi left today for Damascus with a new peace plan for Lebanon, informed sources said. Dr. Kholi would not give any details of the plan, they added.

Arab League peace efforts in recent weeks have led to agreement on three ceasefires. But these, like 51 preceding ceasefire agreements, were breached.

Beirut Radio said Dr. Kholi might later visit Cairo to discuss peace prospects with Arab League officials.

As several Asian leaders arrive in Colombo

Tone of Non-Aligned Conference hardens

COLOMBO, Aug. 14, (AFP). — The arrival in Colombo of several leaders from Asian communist countries for the non-aligned summit meeting here was accompanied by a marked hardening of the tone of the committees preparing documents to be presented to the conference.

Cambodian President Khieu Samphan, President Souphanouvong of Laos, Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong and North Korean Prime Minister Pak Song Chul were greeted by Sri Lankan head of state William Gopallawa and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike when they arrived here today.

The Vietnamese immediately joined North Korean and Cuban delegates as the vanguard of a hard line. The Vietnamese premier announced as soon as he arrived that his country would seek to step up the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially against American imperialism.

At the same time, Cuba and North Korea presented amendments to committee draft documents sharpening attacks on the United States for its presence and its activities in South Korea and Latin America.

Bomb blast claims 7 lives in Alexandria, injures 51

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 14, (R). — Seven people were killed and 51 injured when a bomb exploded in a train here today, Egypt's second bombing incident in a week.

Medical workers said four people died instantly when the bomb on a luggage rack, wrecked one carriage of a train due to leave Alexandria for Cairo and Aswan, upper Egypt.

Three people died on the way to hospital, the workers said. Nine of the injured were seriously hurt.

Last Sunday 14 people were injured when two bombs exploded in a crowded government office, prompting angry allegations by Egypt that Libya was behind subversive acts in this country.

No arrests have been made so far in connection with today's blast. It occurred as President Anwar Sadat was about to fly from Alexandria on his way to the Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Colombo.

Eyewitnesses said the train was standing outside Alexandria station when the bomb exploded. As happens in Egypt, people were climbing aboard to make sure of getting a seat before the train entered the station itself to take on passengers.

Although responsibility for the incident has not yet been pinned on anyone, it happened as Egypt's quarrel with neighbouring Libya seemed more bitter than ever.

President Sadat has accused the Libyans of training saboteurs for operations inside Egypt and other North African countries. The Egyptians have strengthened their defences along the Libyan border. An editorial in the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram today hinted that Egypt might have to use force to prevent itself becoming "a toy in the hands of the insane."

Libya has denied blame for other bomb blasts in Egypt.

Observers here have speculated that whoever is behind the bombings may want to create an atmosphere of uncertainty before presidential elections in two months' time. At present, it is taken for granted Mr. Sadat will win a second six-year term.

Vorster government maintains silence over sweeping arrests

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14, (R). — The South African government today cited "security reasons" to explain official silence over the detention of black leaders in police swoops across the country. The chief of security police Major-General Michael Goldenhuys, said only that "a number of people" had been detained. The detentions followed violent protests in black townships.

The South African Press Association (SAPA) at one stage put the number of detainees as high as 50, although other sources believed it closer to 20.

General Goldenhuys said for security reasons he could give no details of these detainees.

The detentions yesterday followed riots in black townships around Johannesburg and Cape Town in which 200 people have died in two months.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, a prominent opposition member of parliament, said today the government was jailing people it ought to talk to. It was a panic reaction.

Mrs. Suzman, of the Progressive Party, said in an interview: "Just as sweeping people into detention."

will not solve basic problems."

She believed there was a measure of intimidation behind the detentions.

Today, black townships around Cape Town — scene of the latest disturbances — were reported relatively calm. Officials estimated damage in this latest burst of riots, looting and arson at about £1.7 million.

Observers believe many of those detained are black leaders whom Prime Minister John Vorster's government had appealed to help to soothe black militancy.

If the detentions mean the government has abandoned all hope of winning cooperation from black community groups, the observer says, the outlook seems fraught with danger.

Renewed violence could come as blacks protest at the detentions.

More than 100 amendments have been proposed to drafts of summit declarations on non-aligned policies and economic cooperation as well as the draft programme of action.

Meanwhile, the second phase of the conference ended today with the admission of the tiny Maldives Republic as the 85th member of the non-aligned group and the creation of an enlarged coordinating committee of 25 nations on which African representation has been increased.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) won a seat on the coordinating committee with the [Continued on page 6]

Kissinger discusses Aegean dispute with Turkish, Greek Foreign Ministers

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey here today for separate talks on their dispute over oil prospecting rights under the Aegean sea. But he denied that the United States was acting as mediator.

"As a member of the (U.N.) Security Council and friend of both parties, we are trying to do our best to communicate the ideas of each party to the other to see how we can be helpful," he told a press conference after he had seen both foreign ministers.

"We are not acting as mediators, but we are trying to play a useful role."

Dr. Kissinger met first with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitri Bitsios and then had further talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. The two ministers waited for him in separate rooms.

Both men have major speeches to the Security Council on the dispute which, according to a Greek spokesman, started in 1974 after the fall of the military junta in Athens.

Negotiations between the two countries on Aegean seabed rights began earlier this year, but the dispute came to a head when Turkey sent a research ship, Sisimik 1, to look for oil in an area where both nations have overlapping claims.

Allies accuse E. Germany of violating 4-power Berlin agreement

BONN, Aug. 14, (R). — Britain, France and the United States accused East Germany today of violating the four-power agreement on West Berlin by stopping busloads of West Germans from crossing its territory to demonstrate against the communist wall on the day it was built 15 years ago.

East German authorities turned back 13 buses on their way to the isolated city yesterday for a mass rally on the western side of the wall.

Diplomatic representatives of the three powers, which jointly administer West Berlin, condemned the East German action after a meeting with officials of the West German foreign office in Bonn.

They said in a statement: "The allies, like the federal government, are deeply concerned by this obstruction to unimpeded Berlin access."

The statement said civilian access to the city was governed by an inner German transit pact that formed an integral part of the 1971 Berlin agreement between the allies and the Soviet Union.

The East German government had already rejected a West German protest, saying that the buses were turned back because "extensive grounds had existed for suspicion of a misuse of the transit routes."

Despite the East German move, about 6,000 Western demonstrators gathered to chant anti-com-

Ford prepares for offensive against Reagan, Carter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (AFP). — President Gerald Ford, confident that he will be nominated for reelection at next week's Republican National Convention, leaves here Sunday for Kansas City with two objectives: to strengthen his control of the party and to rebuild its unity.

From the moment he arrives at the convention, the president will assume command of a vast network of telephones and walkie-talkies, enabling him to remain in constant communication with supporters in each of the 50 state delegations.

In addition, he will have "spies" in the camp of rival Ronald Reagan.

Unlike Mr. Reagan, the president has not yet revealed who would be his running-mate if nomi-

nated. Among the most likely candidates are former Texas Gov. John Connally, Tennessee Sen. Howard Baker and Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson.

But senior aides to the president stress that Mr. Ford is keeping his options open, and might even pick Mr. Reagan or current Vice President Nelson Rockefeller for the second spot on the ticket.

While attention is focused on the convention, a secondary drama is being played out here in the nation's capital, where the Republican National Committee is poring over the past of Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

According to the prestigious daily Christian Science Monitor, Republican "specialists" are particularly interested in Mr. Carter's successful campaign for the Georgia governorship in 1970.

The director of the search operation, Jack Orr, told the paper that Mr. Carter's campaign was tainted with "irregularities and racism," which, when revealed, will hurt his chances for election.

At the Carter camp in Plains, Georgia, home of the candidate, a spokesman rejected the charge as just so much "hot air."

Luna-24 goes into orbit around the moon

MOSCOW, Aug. 14, (R). — An unmanned Soviet space station, Luna-24, went into orbit around the moon this morning, the official Tass news agency reported. It said the station launched on August 9, was orbiting the moon every two hours at an altitude of 112 km.

All systems were functioning normally. Tass said that Luna-24 is "to continue scientific exploration of the moon and near-moon space."



BLACK CONVENTION — An armed guard was present during the opening session of the National Black Republican caucus Friday in Kansas City. The security guard was called when the meeting was interrupted by delegates from the Black caucus disagreeing about one of the speakers. (AP wirephoto).

JORDAN TIMES

An Independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Board of Directors:

Juma'a Hamad, Suleiman Arar,
Mohamad Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed

Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor:
Mohamad Amad Rami G. Khouri Jenab Tutunji

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

Arab steel pellets

Young West Bankers are now reported to be using steel pellets with which to penetrate the safety helmets of Israeli forces.

At first glance this piece of news will hardly draw attention, but the Israelis themselves have made it into quite a significant news item.

The news was reported, by international news agencies, from Tel Aviv. The reports said that what was called Israeli "security" forces will be entitled "to open fire on Arab youths using catapults or slingshots during demonstrations."

When a military camp of a nation has to resort to opening fire on a bunch of kids using catapults or slingshots, be they made of steel, iron, stone, or paper, it can only mean that we have here a very dangerous and sophisticated type of weapon. And we just never did know it.

Indeed, when we were still at school our parents did many a time caution us against staging battles with our classmates and we can distinctly remember that a special reprimand invariably followed a slingshot battle. But we, in all honesty, thought our parents exaggerating. We considered our parents' warnings against the dangers of slingshots to be another of those adult whims of paranoid hyperbole.

But the Israelis are right. Slingshots are dangerous. At least their history tells them that. We all have heard of a certain young man named David who with a slingshot, or was it a catapult, destroyed a bigger, heavier enemy.

The Israelis cannot be accused of being ahistorical. This must be the reason why they now will open fire on young men who use catapults and slingshots.

Maybe the West Bankers ought to learn from Israeli history as well. Perhaps Palestinian mothers ought to begin to produce children who are strong and mighty and whose strength and might resides in the length of their hairs. After all, Israeli history tells us that this was one form of "weapon" they had to face before. Let us hope, though, that West Bankers will have digested the lesson to the full this time and that they be wary of letting any Delilah, who the Israelis might send, come and talk them into admitting where their strength lies.

It has become as absurd as that. The West Bank is now entering its third week of violence. The reason: general dissatisfaction with the very fact of Israeli occupation, plus a few other immediate grievances.

Since 1967 when Israel attacked and occupied the West Bank no political or military attempt has been able to dislodge the occupation forces from what responsible world opinion has concluded is not theirs to occupy.

Deprived of all means of fighting back the sophisticated weaponry of this military camp, and frustrated beyond endurance by periodic attempts to humiliate and coerce them into submitting to arbitrary laws designed to make life in their homes and their lands unbearable, the West Bankers have now resorted to slingshots and catapults in order to express themselves.

If the price of a slingshot is to be machinegunned to death, sooner or later West Bankers will invent another kind of weapon. When ideas run out, maybe Arab mothers will once again face the Israelis with Samsons with long hair. Or maybe before it gets as desperate as that the world will wake up and take notice of the plight of the West Bankers.

Hothouse plantation increases Ghor yield

AMMAN. — The Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) which had recently introduced to the Jordan Valley, plantation of vegetables in plastic hothouses, has succeeded to obtain with this new process a yield tenfold of that produced under conventional agricultural methods, the Jordan Valley Cooperatives Director Abdul Karim Ghazzawi said Saturday.

The cooperatives societies who undertook the experiment, he added, have planted approximately 83 dunums in the Jordan Valley with this process and it is expected that cultivated area for next year will triple owing to the success obtained.

Arrivals nearly double in April 1976

AMMAN. — The number of persons who entered Jordan in April 1976, has reached 127,500 persons of various nationalities as compared to 76,134,000 in the same period of last year, a statistics release said Saturday.

Their distribution according to nationalities was as follows: 41759 Jordanians in 1976 as against 35303 in April 1975, Arabs 63972 against 26932, other Middle East nationals 9161 against 7340, Europeans 7740 against 3924, Americans 2887 against 2188, various 1981 against 447.

National cargo fleet to be set up

AMMAN. — A national company has started procedures to set up and operate the first Jordanian cargo fleet, sources at the Ministry of Industrial and Commerce said Saturday.

The company's capital estimated at more than JD2 million is to be divided into 200,000 shares, 90 per cent private owned, and the remaining 10 per cent to be owned by the government.

Constitution of the company has been approved in principle by the Council of Ministers.

Jordan has so far three cargo vessels owned by individuals which are operating in the Red sea region.

What's Going On

Classic Feature Film:
"TOP HAT"
7:00 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fills:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	595.0	601.0
French franc	67.4	67.7
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	131.3	130.9
Iraqi dinar	942.0	952.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound	490.0	500.0
Lebanese pound	105.3	107.9
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	83.9

AUTOMAT
HOME-MADE QUALITY • FRESH DAILY !!
• BREAD • BUTTER •
• PIZZA • PASTRY •
Jabal Al Weibdeh - Hour Circle, near Khalaf Stores

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE OFFICE
SALIBA AND RIZK
SHUKRI RIZK
AMMAN,
KING Faisal STREET
P.O. Box 6725,
Telephones: 39205 - 36520
Telex: 1443

FOR RENT
Flat at Shmeisani with
central heating, 3 bedrooms, salon, sitting, dining and veranda.
Available mid Sept. 76.
CALL : 64973

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai editorially thinks the Arab world is now living its worst moment ever. It says there are troop concentrations and counter troop concentrations on more than one Arab front. Blood has been flowing in Lebanon for many months and is only looked upon by Arab capitals with cruel indifference. There is general confusion of tongues that renders spoken Arabic a Babel in itself.

Al Rai continues: "It seems that we have lost control over our national situation with the consequent loss of our true vision, of the stage in which we find ourselves facing voracious foreign powers and a predatory Zionism."

Pointing to the present split in Arab ranks as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai agreement, Al Rai says that Colombo will be a new test of the effectiveness of Arab political moves and abilities to extract strong decisions against Israel, which has not been able to hide its anxiety of the possibility of the Colombo summit adopting a resolution calling for its expulsion from the membership of the United Nations.

For Sale

MERCEDES 230, 6 cyl. 1973
Power steering and brakes
Duty NOT paid
Call 61161 — room 302

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

A closer look at Port of Aqaba

Recently, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran issued a defence order requesting all merchants to speed the clearance of any goods they have at the Port of Aqaba warehouses. The defence order states that a fine will have to be paid by any merchant who fails to clear goods he has at the port, within one month. The fine is equal to 25 per cent of the value of the consignment in question, in addition to all other duties and storage charges due. The news said that this measure was taken to help alleviate the congestion problem at the port.

To a news analyst, the defence order implicitly points out that merchants are the major responsible party in creating this congestion problem. This problem is the one about which we have been hearing over the past several months, and which has created numerous bottlenecks in economic activities in general and has led to a high boost in prices of some imported goods of which the local market has suffered shortages.

I believe the merchants are not the major cause of the congestion problem but I do not grant them complete innocence. I think they participate in creating the congestion but I strongly believe that the inefficiency of the operational system of the port is the one which has to blame. This includes the loading, unloading, customs, and health authorities.

Port of Aqaba deserves more attention from the government and a closer look at its current working conditions, in fact this port requires more, and urgent, government care because it is the only sea outlet for Jordan to the outside world and plays an increasingly strategic role for Jordan's international trade. For example, available data on shipping activities in Aqaba Port during the ten year period 1964-1974, show that total goods handled (loaded and unloaded) has increased considerably. In 1964 total goods handled were 829,870 tons, while in 1974 the figure went up to 1,843,597 tons, or about 78 per cent over the base year. Of course the volume of goods handled in 1975 and 1976 is expected to have been much larger than these figures. It may be worth noting, however, that despite the general increasing trend in the aggregate goods handled, we find that the number of vessels has been decreasing over the same period. For example, number of vessels dropped from 541 in 1964 to 299 in 1974. This, in fact, reflects the increase in the share of a vessel shipment which has to be handled at Port of Aqaba.

I do believe that the long delay in the loading and unloading activities at the port is due mainly to the poor administration and bad management of the activities and to the low productivity of labour. Hence, I would suggest that from here we ought to look for solutions.

On who looks at the amount of manpower work at the Port would conclude that a very labour-intensive type of arrangement is dominating the Port. Monthly data on the total number of workers who work at the Port show that on the average over 50,000 individuals are engaged in loading and unloading activities and more than 10,000 employees work in maintenance and management. This huge manpower gathering at one large workplace requires large health sanitary, food, and other services and facilities which must be provided in order to meet these necessary needs. Unfortunately, none of these are provided to any acceptable extent. It was observed that no dining rooms that workers can use during the lunch hours and no health care centres were available in the cases of emergency. Workers conduct their duties amidst very poor circumstances and this in turn has reflected on the attitude of workers toward their jobs and toward the commodities they handle. Workers have been seen handling goods with much less care than they should which leads, usually, to breakages and losses of large amount of goods, also poor working condition has reflected on the slow expediting of goods loaded and unloaded.

In order to improve successfully the operation of Port of Aqaba, I suggest that the government engages a fact-finding research team to conduct a study about the work conditions, rules & regulations, available and needed facilities, and to study better incentives and motives to increase labour productivity.

Telstar Travel & Tourism

General sales agents for Cunard Lines, offer the following cruises on the world's finest luxury liner.



Queen Elizabeth 2

A floating paradise, the QE 2 offers unequalled opportunities for pleasure and relaxation. A complete range of accommodations as well as recreational facilities insure you an enjoyable cruise never to be forgotten.

5 INCLUSIVE TOURS TO AMERICA AND CANADA
IN COLLABORATION WITH "ALIA" THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINES
& THE BRITISH AIRWAYS

AMERICA 1 — 26 DAYS	PRICE FROM JD 940.-
6 days in London + 8 days in New-York + 6 days Cruise on board of QE 2	
AMERICA 2 — 26 DAYS	PRICE FROM JD 960.-
7 days in London + 12 days Cruise on board of QE 2 + 1 day in New-York	
AMERICA 3 — 26 DAYS	PRICE FROM JD 700.-
6 days in London + 12 days Cruise on board of QE 2 + 10 days in New-York and Washington	
AMERICA 4 — 26 DAYS	PRICE FROM JD 800.-
6 days in London + 6 days Cruise on board of QE 2 + 6 days in America and Canada	
AMERICA 5 — 26 DAYS	PRICE FROM JD 815.-
6 days in London + 6 days Cruise on board of QE 2 + 11 days in New-York - Washington - Miami - Orlando - New Bern	

FOR DEPARTURE DATES PLEASE ASK FOR OUR TIMETABLE AND BROCHURES
For booking and information contact:
TELSTAR TRAVEL AND TOURISM
Jabal El Humeis First Circle opposite Bank of Jordan — P.O. Box 8250-2256
Tel. 31626 - 36122 TELEX 1604 JO TELSTAR AMMAN - JORDAN

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.15 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Apple's way	8.30 Shirley's world
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Sports magazine
	9.10 Marcus Welby M.D.
Channel 3:	10.00 News in English
7.30 Reportage	10.15 Mannix (on both channels)
8.30 Arabic series	
9.30 Wrestling	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
7.50 Aqaba	9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10.30 Rome	9.30 Aqaba
11.00 Cairo	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	11.30 Cairo (EA)
12.30 Cairo (EA)	12.20 Deer-Azour Damascus (SA)
12.35 London (BA)	14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
12.40 Larnaca, Athens	15.05 Aqaba (SA)
13.00 Aqaba (SA)	16.20 Riyadh (SAA)
15.45 Damascus (SA)	17.30 Cairo
15.45 Doha, Dubai, (GA)	17.40 Paris
17.45 Riyadh (SAA)	18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	19.00 Rome
20.30 Kuwait	19.00 London
21.00 Jeddah	
21.30 Tehran	
22.00 Baghdad	

Market Prices

Bell pepper : 70-90	On 856 KHZ
Bananas : 180-200	7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
Cauliflower : 140-170	7.30 News bulletin
Carrots : 60-80	7.40 Newsreel
Cucumbers (small) : 100-120	8.00 Sign off
Cucumbers (large) : 60-80	12.00 Pop session (part I)
Eggplant (small) : 50-70	1.00 News summary
Eggplant (large) : 25-35	1.03 Pop session (part II)
Figs : 150-180	2.00 News bulletin
Green beans : 100-120	2.10 Radio magazine
Garlic (dry) (large) : 200-240	2.30 Pop music (USA)
Grapes (green) : 90-120	3.00 Concert hour
Grapes (black) : 80-100	4.00 Old favourites
Hot pepper : 120-140	4.30 Easy listening
Lemon : 230-260	5.00 Doctor at large
Marrow (small) : 80-100	5.30 Pop session (part III)
Marrow (regular) : 50-70	6.00 News summary
Musk melon : 70-100	6.03 Listener's choice
Orange : 140-160	7.00 News bulletin
Onion (dry) (imported) 80-100	7.10 Newsreel
Onions (white) : 40-65	7.30 Sign off
Okra (red) : 90-120	
Okra (green) : 130-160	
Potatoes (imported) : 100-120	
Potatoes (local) : 100-120	
Peaches (large) : 230-250	
Peaches (small) : 140-180	
Pears (large) : 220-250	
Pears (small) : 150-180	
Pomegranates : 40-60	
Potatoes : 60-90	
Spinach : 35-50	
String beans : 110-140	
Water melon (large) : 80	
Water melon (small) : 50	
Wild cucumbers (small) : 50-80	

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Abdul Salam Abu Awad (38073)
Dr. Zakaria Shannak (37929)

Pharmacies:
Jerusalem (21370)
Kamel (36295)
Hijazi (22508)

Taxis:
Khayyam (41541)
Khaled (23715)
Hamra (44833)

Now you can board a Swissair flight from Damascus to Teheran every Friday.

The Swissair network is spread over the whole world (except Australia) but in the Middle East it is particularly dense. Swissair feels at home in the Middle East. And does everything to make sure that people from this region feel at home as its guests. Or better still: that they feel as if they were in a good Swiss hotel. And this implies proverbial Swiss punctuality, cleanliness on board,

friendly service and first class food. Contact your IATA Travel Agent or Swissair's General Sales Agents: Amman: c/o Near Tourist Centre, Arcades Hotel Jordan Intercontinental, P.O. Box 2518-tel: 41.906-Damascus: Khoury Brothers, El Nasr Street, P.O. Box 517, Tel: 113271-112500/1-Aleppo: Khoury Brothers, Baron Street, P.O. Box 400-Tel: 11154.

A hearty welcome to you between Damascus and Teheran.



IN PERSPECTIVE

By Jenab Tutun

Israel has a few pointers on how to control news coverage

Foreign press reports on what is taking place in the West Bank have been strangely muted. One wonders, when the current strike is admittedly being accompanied by demonstrations and West Bank youngsters are again pelting Israeli troops with stones — most recently with sharp steel pellets — one wonders why we have hardly been hearing of such gangs on except in terse summaries and roundups of the day's events. After all, demonstrations are the meat and spice of journalists. One also wonders why we never heard about the little pellets causing Israeli "security forces" so much anxiety before a proposal had been put before the Israeli government that it allow Israeli troops to open fire on Arab youths using this ingenious device.

If we go back a little bit in time, to May 13 of this year, we find that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office had issued a press bulletin entitled "Guidelines Laid Down for Press Coverage in Administered Areas." A passage in this set of guidelines reads: "In places where security operations are to be carried out, media representatives will be able to move only when accompanied by IDF (Israel Defence Forces) spokesman's liaison officers, who will be attached to the various regional

commands. These liaison officers will coordinate between representatives of the press and the security forces, in order to facilitate the media representatives' professional activities within the framework of the limitations imposed by operational conditions in the region.

What this gobbledygook means is members of the press, ever since then, have been saddled with watchdogs who prevent them from free access to hot spots such as the scene of demonstration clashes between Arabs and Israeli "security forces," be they police, border guards or troops.

Israel was clearly embarrassed by the image done to its "image" due to its handling of the demonstrations. The Rabin government's recourse at the time, once the damage had been done, was to shift emphasis to what was actually happening "in the West Bank" to how it was being covered. In words of the head of the NBC team in Jerusalem who was acting as spokesman of the Press Association (Jerusalem Post, May 10).

This time, Israel has taken its present. It is still not able to control the coverage has found a way to control the coverage

OECD report accuses Soviets undercutting shipping rates

PARIS, Aug. 14, (R) — Western shipowners claim the Soviet Union is undercutting freight rates at a time when the shipping market is already depressed, according to an official report published here.

The report, from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which groups together 24 major western industrialised nations, quotes the shipowners as saying the Soviet Union is offering discounts of up to 35 per cent on some commodities.

Traditional merchant marine

powers like Greece, Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, and Japan have already been hard hit by the economic crisis.

The world merchant fleet grew by 10 per cent between 1974 and 1975 to a record 339 million tonnes. But trade declined and lay-ups increased, the report said.

Competition for cargo is at its keenest and the report noted that throughout 1975 western shipowners had "shown increasing concern about the competition posed by the shipping activities of the Soviet Union."

voiced concern about the impact now on order which could have a major impact.

Last year saw a record 15 per cent in the fleets under flag convenience which now make up a quarter of the world fleet.

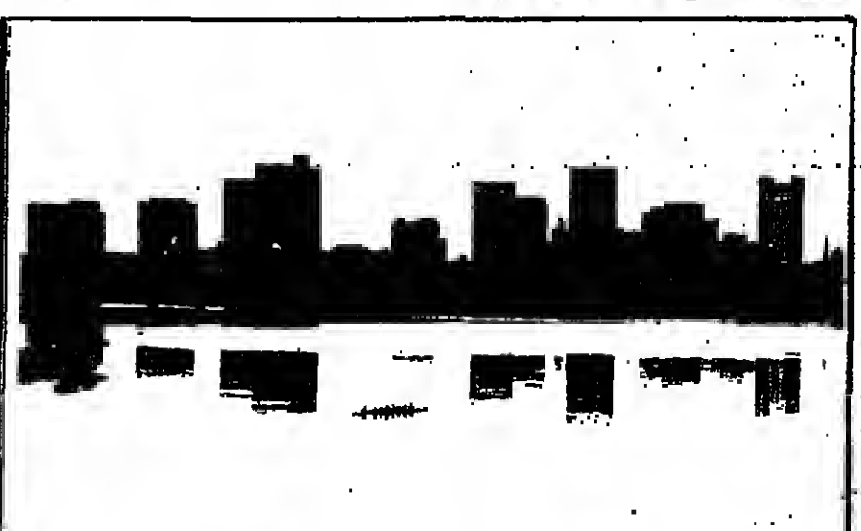
The flag of convenience countries are considered to be Panama, Cyprus, Lebanon, Liberia, and Singapore.

The OECD report said expansion of the Singapore flag which has more than 10 per cent of the world fleet in 1972, is the most remarkable. Singapore is now the 15th largest fleet in the world.

The OECD said the shippers, the most critical factor of the shipping sector, last beyond the end of the century. The change of oil from an expensive commodity to an abundant one caused an unprecedented in the seaborne oil transport, the report said.

The OECD report reckoned some kind of satisfactory could be established by this would require, in cancellations and advance pricing costing in excess of \$100 million.

The report said it would be realistic to think shipowners would bear such a burden. It would be a heavy burden.



Like dominoes standing against a spreading dawn, Boston's skyline dwarfs an eight-man crew as it skims silently up the Charles River.

Petit Paris
Small Paris of the East — Sports & Dining
Accessories — Vegetables —
Baking Sals — Bakery —
Tel. 6024

West Tower St.
(Near Shopping Bank)
3rd Circle — Jabbal Amman
Tel. 6024

10 to 20% Reduction off for
Our Newsletter Subscribers

HADAYANA
Children's Wear,
Nouveautés,
Toys & Gifts

Tel. 23636
Firas Circle, Jabbal Al-Husseini

The Jewel
SOUVENIRS — CHANDELIER — GIFTS
TOYS — HOUSEHOLD — BONBONNIERES

AMMAN, JORDAN, JABAL EL-WEIDEN
Tel. 65730 — P.O. Box 3063

10% Reduction for bearer of this ad

GRAND MONTEZEH
SYRIA
Outdoor Café & Restaurant
Fine Oriental and
European specialties
in a relaxing atmosphere

Located in Al-Rasheed, Tel. 44

ANIS BEAUTY SALON
The very finest in hair and
beauty care with the personal touch.
New hairdressing well known beauty care specialist. HANNA
KHALIFA, using only the finest cosmetics by:
Harriet Hubbard Ayer

JORDAN INS. BLDG., 1st Circle, JABAL AMMAN
TEL. 21107

CHEZ MARCEL
GIFT SHOP
Perfumes, jewelry, coins
and other very fine gifts
suitable for all occasions.

New Insurance Bldg., 3rd Circle, Jabbal Amman

DRY CLEAN
Complete laundry and
cleaning service; also car
and upholstery cleaning.

Khayyam St. King Hussein St. Jabbal
Tel. 23421 Tel. 37230

Design Center
JORDAN
CO. LTD.
ZARWAN ST. JABAL AMMAN TEL. 42790
Complete furnishings
for the home & office.
Interior Design

S.M. SILVER MARKET
Jabbal Amman — 8th Circle
Tel. 41201
Our experienced team a large variety
of the finest imported goods.
We also have home delivery service.

PATCHI
Confectionery
Jabbal Amman, Wadi Ezzar St., Tel. 41888
Jabbal Hussein, Mousharaf Rd., Tel. 39598

STAR DISPLAY STORE
Wahib Mashhawi & Bros.
MADE TO ORDER
WOODEN
FURNITURE
HANDWORKED WOOD, DECORATIVE
PERIOD-FURNITURE (STYLE)
Amir Mohammad St., Amman
Display Store 36363, Factory 56192
10% REDUCTION FOR BEARER OF THIS AD

BOUTIQUE PAOLO
JABAL EL WEIDEN
HAFAZ IBRAHIM ST.
Near Bulgarian Embassy
ITALIAN JEANS, DRESSES
BLOUSES etc.

10% reduction with this ad.

Taxi Qasr Al Thakafah
(Palace of Culture Taxi)
At your service day and night.
Superior service — We are
punctual and trustworthy.
Tel. 66955
AMMAN.

MARQUIS JEWELLERY
FOR THE VERY FINEST IN
• WATCHES
• PRECIOUS STONE
• HANDCRAFTED
JEWELLERY

JABAL AMMAN — 3rd Circle — TEL. 37230

AL-JAMAL EXHIBITION
FACILITIES IN PAYMENT
AT
• TELEVISION SETS
• REFRIGERATORS
• WASHING MACHINES
• GAS OVENS • CHANDELIER
• ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Musdar Street — Amman — P.O. Box 7670
Tel. at home: 72658 — Tel. at the exhibition: 74371

JERUSALEM EXHIBITION
Oriental Souvenirs
Jabbal Amman — 1st Circle
TEL. 30795
AMMAN
333
Gold & silver jewellery with a wide variety
of rings, earrings, necklaces, brooches, watches, crosses,
bells, rosaries, religious books, etc.
Other varied country and in various styles, all at a discount in
many subjects, modern arts, camel caravan.
10% reduction with this ad.

MONSIEUR Exhibition
READY MADE CLOTHES FOR
WOMEN & CHILDREN VISIT
OUR SHOP AND RECEIVE
10% DISCOUNT WITH THIS
ADVERTISEMENT.

Jabbal Hussein, Firas Circle,
Tel. 39859

JORDAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.
All Types of Insurance
King Hussein St. Tel. 22106
P.O. Box 279, Amman

Le Cesar Restaurants and nightclub
SPECIALISED IN EUROPEAN
AND ORIENTAL DISHES.
Superb cookery of our
experienced chef.
Visit our newly opened garden and
enjoy our pleasant atmosphere.
Your first drink will be
on the House.
For reservations please
call 24421
JABAL EL-WEIDEN
AMMAN
near Ministry of Transport.

DECORA Gallery
IMPORTED FURNITURE, RECENTLY
ACQUIRED.
• LARGE SELECTION OF WALLPAPER,
CARPETS AND MOQUETTES.
Amir Mohammad St., Amman — Jordan,
Tel. 42035, P.O. Box 2500
10% REDUCTION FOR BEARER OF THIS AD

HOMODCO
1. CERAMIC TILES 2. STAINLESS STEEL
CHANDELIER 3. FRENCH AND ITALIAN
BATHROOMS — ATTRACTIVE COLOURS
We supply skilled labour
for tiling fitting
AMMAN, UNIVERSITY ROAD
WEST OF AL RAY NEWSPAPER
10% REDUCTION FOR BEARER OF THIS AD

Fordigraph
SPRINT & TMC DUPLICATORS
PAPER SUBSIDIES
DRY COPIERS
For your complete office needs:
MADE IN U.S.A. & JAPAN
Tel. 6100, 2816
West Tower St. — Jabbal Amman
(near City Bank)

ALSALLOON
VISIT OUR EXHIBITION.
FINEST FURNITURE FOR THE ELITE
BEDS, CURTAINS AND
CHANDELIER.
Amman, Amir Mohammad St.
Tel. 25483-23200
10% REDUCTION FOR BEARER OF THIS AD

AVIS
Rent a Car
Amman office
Tel. 41300, 44305

henry
SUMMER SALE
Fantastic reductions from 10
to 40% off through August!!!
1st Circle, Jabbal Amman
Tel. 36708

VAT 69 Cutty Sark
LIGHT WHISKY
KHALAF STORES
STOP-AND-SHOP
SUPERMARKET
JABAL EL WEIDEN — HAWOUS CIRCLE
TEL. 2540

BIKE
Large selection of
JEANS — DRESSES — TROUSERS
JACKETS — SPORTS CLOTHES
& UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES.
CINEMA RAINBOW STREET
MEHAR CENTER, AMMAN

LENTHER
Luxurious imported
suits for men and women
NICOLE BERNARD
LORDY — DONATELLA — LEJANY
New Insurance Bldg., 3rd Circle

For SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM INSURANCE
Please Contact:
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourist Agency
P.O. BOX 222, AMMAN TEL. — 22324-9
TELEX 122 & 1520

HERTZ
RENT A CAR SYSTEM
SELF DRIVE
NEW CARS, BEST INSURANCE
AMMAN 25191

Khayyam Oriental Bazaar Co.
Gifts & Souvenirs
Olive Wood Novelties
Color Slides Persian Rugs
Oriental Arts & Crafts
And many other interesting items
1st Circle, Jabbal El-Weidien, Tel. 23927
10% reduction with this ad.

RED LION
RESTAURANT BAR & NIGHT CLUB
COUPLES SPECIAL
One free drink each for couples
with their meal.
Try our special matinee lunch
and dinner on Thurs. & Sat.
Jabbal Amman, 2nd Circle, Tel. 44188

كذا من الاصل

ADVERTISEMENT

Korea Celebrates the 31st Anniversary of Independence

Under the distinguished leadership of the President Park Chung Hee, South Korea has advanced to the point where foreign economists call it the "Miracle of Asia." South Korea industry is steadfastly moving into close international competition from the total devastation of the war provoked by North Korea in 1950.

ECONOMY

Introduction

The growth of the South Korean economy since the mid-1960's has been one of the most fabulous success stories among the developing countries. This is all the more remarkable in face of the fact that the nation has virtually no known sources of raw materials, other than coal and a few non-ferrous metals. In addition, it started without an industrial base when the Korean War (1950-1953) wiped out what little industry had been established after liberation from Japanese colonial rule in 1945.

Add to this the fact that at the outset technical, managerial, and entrepreneurial skills were virtually non-existent in any sophisticated modern sense.

South Korea has come a long way in the past dozen years nevertheless, she has done so in the only way open to a country in her position: by exports. And since she is a primary export nation, it has had to be a matter of exporting the skill, training, hard work, resourcefulness and adaptability of her people—some of these qualities luckily exist in abundant supply.

A few figures will give an idea: during the first Five-Year Plan (1962-1966) the economy grew at an annual average rate of 8.3 per cent, compared with the planned 10 per cent, which some had considered an unreachable figure. Then during the second plan (1967-1971), even this rate was exceeded, reaching 11.4 per cent on the average. The third plan, ending at the close of 1975, aimed at a more modest 8.6 per cent, despite the serious impact of oil and raw materials price rises in 1973 and 1974, this figure likely to be exceeded, with 76 chalking up a probable 10 per cent growth rate.

In terms of per capita GNP, the rate for 1975 was \$ 531, while the projected goal for 1981 is set at \$ 1,284 (As recently as 1961, stood at \$ 83). Let us take a look at some of specific realities which lie behind these figures that seem almost approach fantasy—although ample evidence exists to back even the most extravagant statistics.

Infrastructure

Crucial to the success of any industrialization programme is a firm system of transportation, communication, and land utilisation.

Korea's motorway system increased from 129.5 kilometres in 1965 to 1,142 kilometres in 1975. Air lines increased from 12,235 in 1965 to 200,521 in 1975. Rail lines have been extended to 5,600 kilometres and ports expanded and modernised.

The number of telephones rose from 273,401 in 1965 to 1,400,103 in 1975, while international phone calls reached 448 from 38 in 1965. The fast-increasing nationwide system of dams and reservoirs as well as farm irrigation as well as

providing hydro-power sources, while land reclamation makes previously arid tideland and hill slopes productive.

Science and Technology

Another key to modernisation is advanced training of scientists and engineers, along with their efficient utilisation. Since 1973, the Korea Advanced Institute of Science, a special graduate school unique in the Orient, has turned out 235 graduates with advanced skills in a variety of fields, while the Korea Institute of Science and Technology, the largest "think tank" in Asia, has utilised the expertise of scientists trained here and abroad in research projects for the improvement of domestic industry.

Future Plans

Future plans include an entire "Science Town" with a population of 50,000 for five key industrial research centres.

Power Sources

Though starting from scratch after liberation, and reduced almost to zero by damage during the Korean War, power generation rose from 4,913,000kw in 1967 to 19,967,000kw in 1975. Of this latter figure, 20% was hydro-power and 80% thermal. Korea is also constructing 7 atomic power generators which by 1986 will produce 5,230,000kw.

Korea produces no oil (though a strike of unknown proportions is being explored in the south), but since 1964 imported crude has been processed at 3 domestic refineries.

Financing

The rapid development of Korean industry has been dependent upon financing from abroad, and remains so. During the 1950's and 1960's most of this was in the form of U.S. grant-type aid; towards the end of the 1960's this tapered off and ended, to be replaced by long-term loans and capital attracted for joint ventures.

The creditworthiness of the Korean economy is reflected by the fact that even before the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, set for 1977, \$ 6 billion, or 60% of the foreign capital needed for the entire period, had been pledged in advance.

Meantime, the deficit in balance of payments is due to be reduced in 1976 to \$ 900 million, compared with \$ 1,443 million in 1975.

Heavy Industry

Korea's hopes for continuing rapid development are pinned upon a phased shift from emphasis on light industry to high-profit heavy industry. The groundwork for this shift began with the opening of the Pohang Iron & Steel Company in 1973, whose initial million-ton capacity doubled by 1976, with seven million tons the eventual goal; then continued with vast shipyards capable of building supertankers and a wide range of other vessels, with a goal of five million gross tons capacity by 1981.

Automotive and Heavy Machinery Industries

Automotive and heavy machinery industries are also moving beyond initial stages, with a goal of raising the \$ 269 million output of 1975 to \$ 1,400 million by 1981, an average annual increase of 32.8%.

Chemicals and Cement

With increasing output from oil refineries new and old, Korea is in a good position to enter the petrochemical phase of industrialisation, and many of the downstream plants and intermediary processes are already in operation, producing such items as plastics, dyes, artificial fibres and industrial chemicals, for both home use and export. In addition, chemical fertiliser, in which Korea is already self-sufficient, will yield an increasing surplus for export.

The case with cement is the same. With abundant limestone deposits, Korea first became self-



His Excellency Park Chung Hee, President of the Republic of Korea

sufficient and is now selling cement abroad, notably to Arab countries. Production rose from 3,570,000 tons in 1968 to 10,130,000 tons in 1975.

Textiles and Consumer Goods

Textiles, especially knitwear and other garments bulked large in Korea's export sales during the early economic plans. Textiles comprised 24% of total exports in 1975, the value amounting to \$ 1,200 million. The industry will remain an important one, but necessarily will gradually yield primacy to the heavy and chemical fields as time goes on.

The nation also makes all manner of consumer items for sale at home and abroad, notably drugs, wigs, cosmetics, radio and television sets, bicycles, sewing machines, toys, rubber shoes, leather products, plywood and handicrafts.

Mining

Anthracite coal, tungsten, gold and silver are the principal mineral products. The nation is self-sufficient in coal, while tungsten ore will be the principal metallic export.

Agriculture and Fisheries

The Third Five-Year Plan, concluding in 1976, placed somewhat belated emphasis on rural development, following the priority given to industry under the first two plans. Nevertheless, and notably due to the New Community Movement with its stimulus of rural income and improved living conditions, country people are benefitting significantly from national development for the first time.

Self-sufficiency in staple food grains is now in sight, with the increasing utilisation of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides, expanded irrigation, land reclamation, and consolidation of small fields into larger ones to boost efficiency and permit use of mechanical equipment.

Besides providing a large share of the people's protein, fisheries have now become a multi-million dollar industry, with Korean fleets plying the high seas around the world seeking tuna, corvina, pollock, and other fish.



Hyangwonjeong Pavilion in Kyongbok Palace in Seoul.



Launching ceremony of a tanker of 230 thousand tons at a Korean shipyard.

lack and others. Fish catch rose in value from \$ 28.5 million in 1965 to \$ 425.7 million in 1975.

Meanwhile, processing of edible seaweed and cultivation and canning of shellfish produced \$ 25.3 million in export earnings in 1975.

Construction and Manpower Overseas

Skilled teams of Korean engineers and workers earned a total of \$ 850,584,000 from overseas construction contracts in 1975, an increase of 70.1% over the target of \$ 500 million. Remarkable advances were made in Middle Eastern nations, especially Iran and Saudi Arabia, accounting for more than 94% of the total, or \$ 768,863,000.

A total of 5,951 technicians employed by 35 companies are active in construction projects in 23 countries, and the figures are expected to increase rapidly as word spreads of their efficiency and economy.

Germany also has 10,870 Korean workers, mostly miners and nurses. In addition, Korean seamen are manning ships registered with 16 countries.

Tourism

Just as it pays to send Koreans outside the country, so it is profitable to attract foreign visitors into Korea.

The outlook for the tourist business has brightened with worldwide recovery from the recession. In 1976, 750,000 tourists are expected, a 20% increase over the previous year, and they will spend a total of \$ 200 million, 15% over the 1975 figure.

By 1981, according to an international survey firm, two million tourists per year can be expected, spending \$ 1 billion altogether.

To meet this inflow, several thousand additional hotel rooms are under construction, while resorts and sightseeing spots are being created or expanded.

FOREIGN POLICY

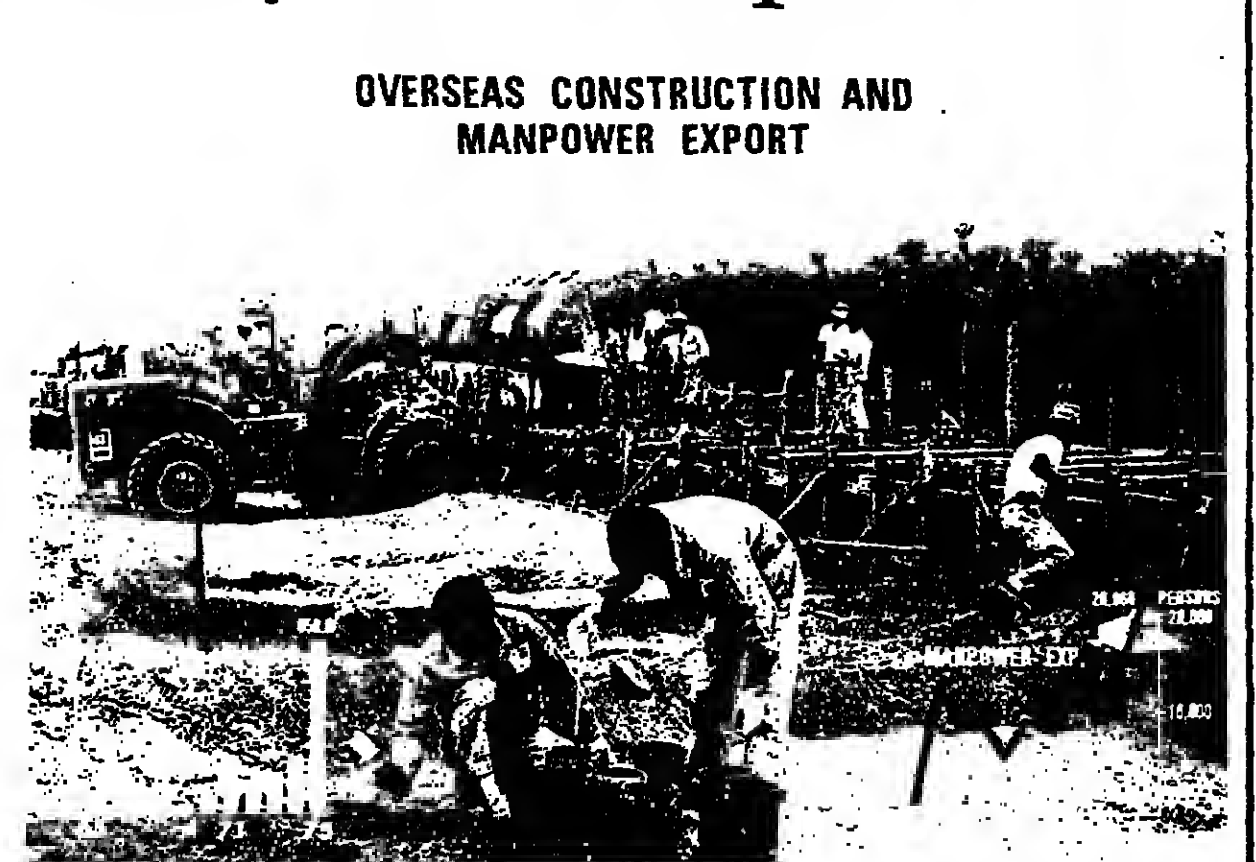
The Republic of Korea has lately been making special efforts to clarify its foreign policy aims and objectives in the face of continuing propaganda on the part of North Korean Communists. Despite the distortion & fallacies in the Pyongyang pronouncements, it seems that world attention has been distracted from the Korean peninsula for so long that the true facts of the situation have tended to become obscured.

North Korea has a long history of talking about peace while preparing for war, and on one unforgettable occasion—plus many later and smaller ones—has proved that actions speak louder than words.

In contrast, the Republic of Korea, though well-armed for necessary self-defence, has never initiated any aggressive action against her neighbour, but has on the contrary shaped a foreign policy the goal of which is to maintain peace on the peninsula, even at the cost of indefinite postponement of the preeminent national aspiration for territorial reunification.

In his New Year press conference held on January 15, 1976, President Park Chung Hee took the opportunity to reiterate that Korea's foreign policy is still "based on three guidelines: security, economy and unification."

The President pointed out: "On the basis of the June 23 foreign policy declaration of 1973, our government will pursue an open-door policy under which we will keep our doors wide open to all countries, including neutral, non-aligned, and Third World nations not having diplomatic ties with us, which may have ideologies or systems different from those of ours, as long as they are not hos-



tile toward us.

"We do not confine our relations to those countries with which we are already friendly. I have made it clear that we are ready to improve ties and boost cooperation with all these countries."

As evidence of the success of this policy over the past three years, one may point to an ever-widening circle of contracts Korea has initiated in the fields of international sports, cultural exchange, and trade. Some of these contracts have been with the Soviet Union itself and other Eastern Bloc nations.

In contrast, North Korea continues to be self-isolated except in terms of soliciting loans and making purchases of capital goods abroad (obligations she has recently begun defaulting upon); fomenting revolutionary terrorism in weaker countries (including training of terrorists, provision of technicians, and supply of military equipment); and using international organisations where she is a member or observer for crude propaganda and arm twisting (North Korean "diplomats" have been expelled from several countries and received warnings in others, while delegates to international meetings have used threats and violence against other delegates).

The New Foreign Policy Statement of June 23, 1973, to which the President referred, also contains these other important points.

"We shall not oppose North Korea's participation with us in international organisations, if this is conducive to the easing of tension and the furtherance of international cooperation."

"We shall not object to our admittance into the United Nations together with North Korea, if the majority of member states of the United Nations so wish, provided that it does not cause hindrance to our national unification... We shall not be opposed to North Korea also being invited at the time of the U.N. General Assembly's deliberation of the 'Korea question' in which the representative of the Republic of Korea is invited to participate."

The statement also observed that the south would "continue to make efforts with sincerity and patience to secure concrete results from the south-north dialogue based on the spirit of the South-North Joint Communiqué dated July 4, 1972."

It is enlightening to observe what happened subsequently. North Korea did indeed send an observer to the General Assembly sessions from 1973, but steadily refused to consider the proposal that both north and south join the U.N. simultaneously and provisionally, pending unification.

Instead, the Pyongyang observer predictably used the international organisation as a platform for propaganda diatribes, denouncing the Republic of Korea and demanding the withdrawal of the U.N. Command in Korea together with all American troops, without providing any alternative to enforce the continuation of the 1953 Armistice agreement, which had been signed only by the U.N. Command on behalf of the Korean War allies.

In 1974 the General Assembly passed a consensus resolution that called upon south and north to resume the dialogue, stalemated by a unilateral boycott by the north, and push it through to a successful fruition. To date the north has completely ignored this reasonable suggestion, though urged by the south on numerous occasions to come back to the conference table.

In 1975, an almost farcical situation developed in the U.N. when North Korea and its hard-line backers among the Red bloc proposed one resolution, South Korea along with the U.S. and other free world backers put forward another and contradictory one, and as a "compromise," both were adopted.

The ROK resolution contained the following provisions: — The previous year's recommendation that south and north resume their interrupted dialogue was repeated; — It was proposed that talks be initiated among parties directly concerned for the dismantling of the United Nations military command in Korea, but only upon the condition that appropriate arrangements be made first to maintain the armistice agreement; — The schedule suggested for the dissolution of the UNC was suggested to be January 1, 1976.

In contrast, the pro-North Korea draft asked for the immediate dissolution of the U.N. command plus the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, specifically the American forces which are stationed in South Korea by agreement of the two governments, under the mutual defence treaty between them.

Only after this momentous step is taken are the North Koreans willing to replace the armistice with a "peace treaty" between the "real parties" to the armistice agreement, to be followed by arms limitation and reduction agreements in stages.

It is quite clear from their other pronouncements that what this proposal means is that North Korea wishes to sign a "peace agreement" with the United States, as she has proposed several times in the past, bypassing the Republic of Korea and driving a wedge between Seoul and Washington.

Naturally the United States has forcefully refused to consider so outlandish an idea.

Meanwhile, not content with keeping trouble stirred up on the Korean peninsula, North Korea has attempted to fish in muddy waters by assisting radical revolutionary movements in other parts of the world.

In addition, the recent warfare and unrest in Angola and other parts of Africa can be traced in part to the supply of arms and advisors from North Korea to Communist-backed revolutionary movements there.

In contrast, the relations of the Republic of Korea with countries all over the world are based on peaceful and mutually beneficial trade ties, cultural exchange, reciprocal assistance in technology, and the promotion of international tourism.

Thus South Korea has rapidly expanded its role on the international stage as a constructive, responsible, and co-operative member of the world family of nations.

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION AND MANPOWER EXPORT



tile toward us.

"We do not confine our relations to those countries with which we are already friendly. I have made it clear that we are ready to improve ties and boost cooperation with all these countries."

As evidence of the success of this policy over the past three years, one may point to an ever-widening circle of contracts Korea has initiated in the fields of international sports, cultural exchange, and trade. Some of these contracts have been with the Soviet Union itself and other Eastern Bloc nations.

In contrast, North Korea continues to be self-isolated except in terms of soliciting loans and making purchases of capital goods abroad (obligations she has recently begun defaulting upon); fomenting revolutionary terrorism in weaker countries (including training of terrorists, provision of technicians, and supply of military equipment); and using international organisations where she is a member or observer for crude propaganda and arm twisting (North Korean "diplomats" have been expelled from several countries and received warnings in others, while delegates to international meetings have used threats and violence against other delegates).

The New Foreign Policy Statement of June 23, 1973, to which the President referred, also contains these other important points.

"We shall not oppose North Korea's participation with us in international organisations, if this is conducive to the easing of tension and the furtherance of international cooperation."

"We shall not object to our admittance into the United Nations together with North Korea, if the majority of member states of the United Nations so wish, provided that it does not cause hindrance to our national unification... We shall not be opposed to North Korea also being invited at the time of the U.N. General Assembly's deliberation of the 'Korea question' in which the representative of the Republic of Korea is invited to participate."

The statement also observed that the south would "continue to make efforts with sincerity and patience to secure concrete results from the south-north dialogue based on the spirit of the South-North Joint Communiqué dated July 4, 1972."

It is enlightening to observe what happened subsequently. North Korea did indeed send an observer to the General Assembly sessions from 1973, but steadily refused to consider the proposal that both north and south join the U.N. simultaneously and provisionally, pending unification.

Instead, the Pyongyang observer predictably used the international organisation as a platform for propaganda diatribes, denouncing the Republic of Korea and demanding the withdrawal of the U.N. Command in Korea together with all American troops, without providing any alternative to enforce the continuation of the 1953 Armistice agreement, which had been signed only by the U.N. Command on behalf of the Korean War allies.

In 1974 the General Assembly passed a consensus resolution that called upon south and north to resume the dialogue, stalemated by a unilateral boycott by the north, and push it through to a successful fruition. To date the north has completely ignored this reasonable suggestion, though urged by the south on numerous occasions to come back to the conference table.

In 1975, an almost farcical situation developed in the U.N. when North Korea and its hard-line backers among the Red bloc proposed one resolution, South Korea along with the U.S. and other free world backers put forward another and contradictory one, and as a "compromise," both were adopted.

The ROK resolution contained the following provisions: — The previous year's recommendation that south and north resume their interrupted dialogue was repeated; — It was proposed that talks be initiated among parties directly concerned for the dismantling of the United Nations military command in Korea, but only upon the condition that appropriate arrangements be made first to maintain the armistice agreement; — The schedule suggested for the dissolution of the UNC was suggested to be January 1, 1976.

In contrast, the pro-North Korea draft asked for the immediate dissolution of the U.N. command plus the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, specifically the American forces which are stationed in South Korea by agreement of the two governments, under the mutual defence treaty between them.

Only after this momentous step is taken are the North Koreans willing to replace the armistice with a "peace treaty" between the "real parties" to the armistice agreement, to be followed by arms limitation and reduction agreements in stages.

It is quite clear from their other pronouncements that what this proposal means is that North Korea wishes to sign a "peace agreement" with the United States, as she has proposed several times in the past, bypassing the Republic of Korea and driving a wedge between Seoul and Washington.

Naturally the United States has forcefully refused to consider so outlandish an idea.

Meanwhile, not content with keeping trouble stirred up on the Korean peninsula, North Korea has attempted to fish in muddy waters by assisting radical revolutionary movements in other parts of the world.

In addition, the recent warfare and unrest in Angola and other parts of Africa can be traced in part to the supply of arms and advisors from North Korea to Communist-backed revolutionary movements there.

In contrast, the relations of the Republic of Korea with countries all over the world are based on peaceful and mutually beneficial trade ties, cultural exchange, reciprocal assistance in technology, and the promotion of international tourism.

Thus South Korea has rapidly expanded its role on the international stage as a constructive, responsible, and co-operative member of the world family of nations.

KOREAN COMPANIES IN JORDAN

CHO SUK CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

AMMAN BRANCH President : Hae Won Park
P.O. Box 1616
Tel.: 24954
Telex JO 1327
BRANCH OFFICE Representative : Sang Hyun Park

NAM KWANG CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

AMMAN BRANCH President : Jung Il Bae
P.O. Box 357
Tel.: 38862
Telex NAMCO JO 1464
BRANCH OFFICE Representative : Young Hwan Huh

SAM POONG CONSTRUCTION & IND. CO. LTD.

AMMAN BRANCH President : Lee Joon
P.O. Box 6397
Tel.: 64011
BRANCH OFFICE Representative : Hyun Young Cho

KOREA PRODUCTS EXHIBITION COMPANY (Export & Import)

MAIN OFFICE President : Hung Un Pak
P.O. Box 6397
Tel.: 64011/62422
Telex 1478 HUPAK JO

Congratulations

on the occasion of the National Liberation Day of the Republic of Korea From Avia Tourist (Korea Airline Agent in Jordan) Prince Mohammad St. Tel. 24805

Launching ceremony of a tanker of 230 thousand tons at a Korean shipyard.

The beauty of 19th century Near East through the cameraman's eyes



"Pharaoh's Treasury" at Petra in southern Jordan — photo by Francis Frith.

LONDON (CSM) — The bizarre cloth-covered van slowed to a halt. The mule team which drew it panted in the glaring sunlight.

A man of medium height, sunburned but obviously European, stepped down and intently surveyed the scene in front of him — an ancient temple, its columns and entrances cut from a rose-coloured sandstone cliff.

Some years earlier the man, Francis Frith, had left a successful grocery business in Liverpool

to take up a new profession — photography. It was radical decision for an Englishman during the 1850s.

Photography was in its infancy; the daguerreotype had been perfected less than two decades before.

Frith's subject? The Near East, with its cultural landmarks, veiled and turbaned peoples, and endless, heat-drenched deserts — a far from hospitable place for a pioneer photographer using wet, che-

mically bathed glass plates as "film," and an assortment of bulky view cameras.

The columned structure before Frith's eyes in this scenario, pieced together from his own pictures and written accounts of his experiences in the Near East, was "Pharaoh's Treasury" at Petra in Southern Jordan.

A small group of bedouins might have gathered around as he took a large "box" from the van and set it on tripod. Another trip to the van — its wicker-work superstructure was noticeable beneath the dark cloth — would have produced a thin black rectangle.

This lightproof casing for a freshly coated photographic plate would then be thrust into the box. After a few minutes and a number of exacting manoeuvres, the glass plate would be exposed and developed, and the "man who draws pictures on his belly," as Frith was known to his curious Near Eastern spectators, would have captured another marvel of the Levant.

The little van — in fact a well-stocked darkroom — would then creak and clatter on with glass plate negatives of this ages-old Nabataean temple and other wonders tucked in their niches.

On his return to England, these would father a stream of prints and postcards for waiting European viewers.

Frith was not the only photographic trailblazer traipsing through Egypt, Palestine, and other lands of the Bible during the mid-19th century. There were others, such as Felice A. Beato, Venetian by birth but later a naturalised British subject, and Frenchman Felix Bonfils.

All were busily, and often arduously, capturing for Europeans the first photographic impressions of a part of the world that had played a central role in the evolution of Western religion and culture. The fruits of their efforts — thousands upon thousands of gold-toned prints of pyramids and temples, sheikhs and dragomans — surprise viewers today with their clarity of detail and attention to composition.

One of the world's largest collections of these early photographic masterpieces of the Near East resides at Harvard University's Semitic Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It includes over 2,000 mounted prints.

Early this year, a number of prints selected from originals by Frith, Beato, and Bonfils adorned the walls of the Boston City Hall's Bostonian Gallery during a bicentennial celebration honouring the city's Arabic community.

Later, in May, a display of the pictures was part of a special Semitic Museum exhibit sponsored by Harvard's Graduate School of Design.

These were two of the rare occasions when the museum's portraits of 19th century Mideastern life have been accessible to the general public.

For almost two decades the photos lay forgotten in the attic of the 70-year-old Semitic Museum building. Only in 1968 when the roof was demolished by a bomb planted by protesters against the Centre for International Affairs, also housed in the same building, did the crates containing the old photographs come to light.

Fortunately, the crates were undamaged by the explosion. The prints, as well as some 9,000 lantern slides — purchased over 80 years ago as visual aids for teaching — were available for inspection by a new generation of scholars.

Most of the prints were in "miserable condition," according to Dr. Carney Gavin, the museum's curator. Dr. Gavin points out that the neglect of the photos for so many years may have saved them, since exposure to light would have progressively deteriorated their images.

The Semitic Museum is engaged in an ongoing effort to restore and preserve its photographic relics. One of the rooms in the museum's cramped basement is a photographic lab.

There Ingeborg O'Reilly, an assistant to Dr. Gavin and a photographer in her own right, has lately been absorbed in restoring the photographic record of the muse-

um's 1926 archaeological dig at Nuzi, in Iraq — another of the photographic treasures uncovered by the 1968 bombing. But she is always ready to discuss the earlier works by Frith, Beato and Bonfils.

During my recent visit, Mrs. O'Reilly arranged some of these "magnificent examples of early work" on a table and talked about the photographs and the men who took them.

Each of the three pioneer photographers had his speciality noted. Mrs. O'Reilly.

Felice A. Beato, for instance, rejected the staged appearance which characterised much of the photography of the day. His shots, such as one showing a group of Egyptian tribesmen at an oasis, have an aura of "candor," according to Mrs. O'Reilly.

"He was one of the first truly journalistic photographers," she says.

Capturing people "in the act of being themselves" was quite a trick in those days, she explained. The cameras used in the 1850s required extraordinarily long exposures during which any movement in the subject would mean fuzzy results.

Beato's zest for true-to-life photography took him to Sebastopol in 1855 to record the final battle of the Crimean War. The Indian Mutiny of 1857, the Opium War in China, and some of the first photographs of Japan were also among the credits accumulated by this ground-breaking documentary photographer.

Felix Bonfils photos, on the other hand, are studies of individuals — "wonderful portraits," Mrs. O'Reilly calls them. They are obviously staged.

Nothing in the faces of Bonfils' subjects indicates fear or distrust. Yet these people probably had never seen a camera before, and they also certainly never saw the finished picture, since the negatives were not printed until Bonfils returned to his studio in France.

The last of the trio, Francis Frith, concentrated on terrain and architecture. The pyramids, Jerusalem, scenes of life along the Nile — all entered his camera's lens.

Frith's photos show the ancient monuments with a clarity that is amazing considering the "primitive" equipment he used, says Mrs. O'Reilly. His pictures were a great commercial success, turning his Reigate, England, studio into one of the world's largest producers of postcards.

Writing about his picture-taking journeys in the Near East, Frith provided a graphic description of the problems:

"Now, in a smothering little tent with my collodion (a chemical mixture used in preparing the glass plates) fizzing — boiling up all over the glass the instant that it touched — and, again, pushing my way backward, upon my hands and knees, into a damp, slimy, rock-tomb, to manipulate — it is truly marvellous that the results should be presentable at all."

But his creations, as well as those of Beato and Bonfils, certainly were "presentable." Many modern viewers consider them far more than that.

As Dr. Gavin explains it, the photographs give a picture of the Near East before the intrusion of modern influences. The pictures of ruins, for example, show details that have since been removed by erosion or vandalism — hence their value to the archaeologist.

"And they're filled with ethnographic material," says Dr. Gavin. He points to one of Bonfils' portraits, taken in Jerusalem, which had been labelled "An Islamic Scholar."

Closer examination of the photo particularly its subject's long cu-



Dragoman, or guide, for travellers in Syria — photo by Felix Bonfils.

ris which hang from his ears, identified him as a member of a Jewish sect which was not supposed to have migrated to that part of the Mideast until much later in the 19th century.

More remains to be done to protect and catalogue the Semitic Museum's store of antique photographs. Mrs. O'Reilly predicts that all the prints will have to be removed from their old cardboard backings, which have started to deteriorate and endanger the photos.

Controlled humidity in the storage area is another necessity, she says.

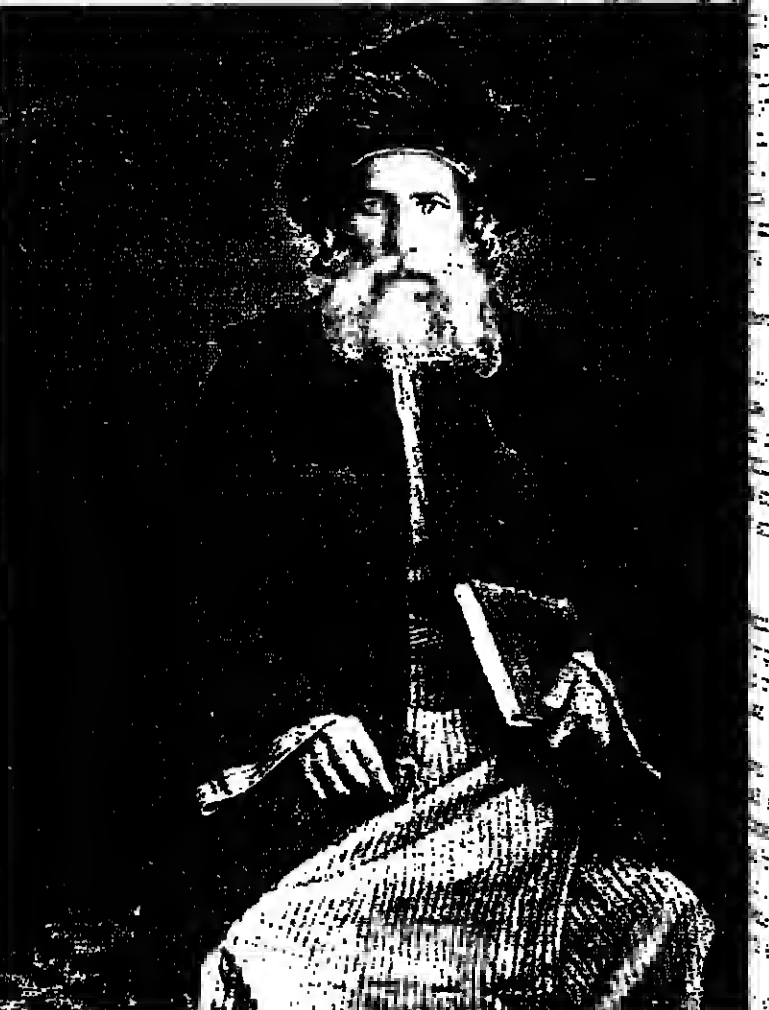
Looking to the future, Dr. Gavin maps out a strategy for putting the photographs before a larger audience, since the Semitic Museum itself is not regularly open to the public.

He foresees a series of exhibiting exhibits and, perhaps, a

But the most important thing to do all that is possible to save the original prints, Dr. Gavin says. It is a priority that has pleased Francis Frith, whose lines he penned reveal:

"I am too deeply enamoured of the gorgeous, sunny East to that my insipid, colourless pictures are by any means just spiritual charms."

"There is no effectual substitute for actual travel, but it is a pity to provide for those from circumstances forbid that, faithful representations of scenes I have witnessed shall endeavour to make the truthfulness of the camera guide for my pen."



Eastern European Jew in the Holy Land c. 1865 — Felix Bonfils.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Astern
4. Core to fashion metal
7. Sora
11. Kind of coffee
12. Nothing
13. Oppositionist
14. Epitomize
16. Arrow poison
17. Test the fitness of
18. Up-to-date
20. Precise
22. Snug retreat
23. Lew Wallace hero
24. Fido's delight
25. Milkfish
28. Summer on the Seine
29. Book of the Bible
30. Ankle-high laced shoe
31. Swine genus
32. Convulsive utterance
33. Chapter
37. — Mineo, entertainer
38. Scarlett's home
39. Bewitches
43. Pass over
44. Ship-shaped clock

STOP APE VAS
LOPE GARBAGE
ARISTOCRATIC
TENOR TOBIT
ISIS RECAP
ARO PUT SITE
RENI MAD NEW
STARS POHA
ITEAS RAPEL
PRINCIPALITY
REVERSE MOOR
ODE EEN ANNE

SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

45. Negative
46. Hawaiian fire goddess
47. English letter
48. Feminine name
2. Falsehood
3. Persecute
4. Mr. Williams, singer
5. Russian plane
6. Natural forces
7. Sudden onset
8. Feminine name
9. Brain gizzard
10. Claim on property
15. Cholera
19. Units
20. Article
21. Dull course of life
22. Certificate
24. Foundation
25. Sea-ear
26. Existed
27. High mountain
32. Whalers' visit
33. On the summit
34. Designate
35. Seed coating
36. Fruit
37. Reliable
40. Formerly called
41. Mythical lance
42. As written

Par time 25 min.

AP Newsfeatures

A-14

music

OUT AND ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahlyyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie. Oriental and European specialities.

PORTOFINO RESTAURANTS

Jebel Amman — First Circle, Cinema Rainbow street. Restaurant, Cafeteria and snack — Speciality Hamburger. Italian atmosphere.

La Terrasse

Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

ROUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Restaurant. Cofeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburger.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

LOS AMIGOS

Jebel L'weibdeh — Opposite the French Institute. — Restaurant, Cafeteria & snack bar. Specialist in delicious snacks. Pleasant atmosphere & music.

ELITE STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned.

Live music with the famous pianist Joseph Sham'o. Kindly book your table.

WHERE TO SHOP

MARQUISE JEWELLERY CO.

Jebel Amman — 3rd. Circle. Big Variety of modern jewelry and CORUM Swiss watches.

Boucherie Avanti

Jebel Amman — Prince Mohammed Str. Opp. New Insurance Bld. Tel. 42432. — Most Modern Shop for Fresh Local Beef, Lamb and Poultry. Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.



Bethlehem by a 19th century photographer — probably Frith.



Part of a caravan in the desert — photo by Felix Bonfils.

CINEMA RAINBOW

Phone 25155

ARABIC FILM IN COLOUR

4.00 — 6.30 — 9.00

TO ADVERTISE IN THE JORDAN TIMES CALL

67171-2-3-4

Tonight's T.V. Features

APPLE'S WAY THE RETURNING

George Apple is the only person in the village who volunteers to receive as guest in his house, a young convict out on parole.

MANNIX ENTER TAMI OKADA

Mannix is hired by the Japanese intelligence to help in the search for a kidnapped Japanese diplomat.

MARCUS WELBY THE TIME BOMB

Dr. Welby re-examines his patients to ascertain they have no cancer after nuclear radiation threatens all people in their twenties with the disease.

SHIRLEY'S WORLD DEFECTIVE DEFECTOR

Shirley encounters a romantic Russian — but dare she help a defector? There's a surprise in store for her though.

هلا من الاصل

Philadelphia mystery disease strikes two more

PENNSBURG, Pennsylvania, Aug. 14 (R) — Two people who attended the recent Roman Catholic Congress in Philadelphia have been struck by a severe pneumonia-like disease — similar to the one that killed 27 people after an ex-servicemen's convention last month.

Pennsylvania Health Secretary Leonard Bachman confirmed late last night that two people, whom he did not identify, had died of the disease. These people were being closely watched, he said.

The Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress brought a million pilgrims to Philadelphia from around the world last week.

Medical experts probing last month's outbreak after the ex-servicemen's convention — also in Philadelphia — believe a natural poison or a lethal chemical could have been responsible.

Dr. Bachman said last night: "There are two people who attended the Eucharistic Congress in Philadelphia who apparently have symptoms of the 'legionnaires' disease'."

The mysterious "legionnaires' disease" was characterized by high fever and severe lung congestion, classic symptoms of viral pneumonia.

The disease first struck after 600 ex-servicemen attended the American Legion Convention in

Philadelphia from July 21 to 24. Besides killing 27 people the disease sent 128 others to hospital beds. All the victims had something in common: they had been in contact with the convention.

The health department spokesman said the two people taken ill after the Eucharistic Congress had stayed at the same hotel that served as the legionnaires' convention.

FAO meet ends with Asian plea for fulfillment of food aid targets

MANILA, Aug. 14 (AFP) — The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) regional conference ended yesterday with an Asian plea to rich nations to fulfil food aid targets and end foreign "constraints", shackling Asian economies.

Asian countries issued the call in a "Manila Declaration" adopted at the end of the week-long FAO regional meeting for Asia and the far east attended by 22 countries including, for the first time, the People's Republic of China and Vietnam.

The meeting was held against the background of what participants referred to as "mounting hunger, malnutrition, and unemployment" in a region representing two-and-a-quarter billion people.

Warning that continuing hunger and poverty in Asia would have disastrous consequences on the whole world, the declaration deplored the "distressingly slow" pace of international action for increasing food production.

The declaration noted with "disappointment" that the food aid target of 10 million tons envisaged in the FAO world food security programme had not yet been achieved and that "there is an almost total lack of response" to the United Nations General Assembly's call for an emergency reserve of half a million tons of grain.

The declaration called on "the affluent nations to fulfil these targets for food aid and emergency reserves," saying it was Asians who stood to suffer most.

It also called on developed countries and the rest of the international community "to remove the external constraints which prevent us from achieving our highest potentials." All nations, it added, should join in creating "a new international economic order."

The restraint to Asia's agricultural development, the declaration said, was because of the lack of stability and profitability in world prices of prime agricultural commodities.

It asked for "immediate international action" within the United Nations system to stabilise world prices of such commodities at reasonable profitable levels in accordance with the resolution of the

United Nations Conference.

Citing the need for increased and sustained development financing and investment in the food and agricultural sector, the declaration called on developed as well as oil-producing countries to "finally establish" the proposed \$935 million International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The conference welcomed all help that would increase the total financial resources for Asia's food production and agricultural development.

Nevertheless, the declaration stressed that agricultural development must be achieved largely through "self-reliance."

The declaration, worked out in the 400 million small farmers in Asia comprised "the backbone of agriculture" in the region and they should be given "a vital role in the development process."

To achieve a "rural breakthrough," technical and institutional constraints — such as the slow delivery of credits — must be removed, the declaration said.

The declaration, worked out in five hours of arduous, behind-the-scenes discussion Thursday night, was adopted unanimously at yesterday's closing session.

On the matter of the emergency food reserve however, the American delegation told the session the United States did not expect to contribute to the reserve but intended to continue giving food aid bilaterally and multilaterally.

Vietnamese Deputy Agriculture Minister Le Duy Trinh said his country was happy to take part in the conference for the first time, and hoped that Vietnam would become a member of other international organisations, and added Vietnam would exert great efforts to participate actively in FAO activities.

Three countries offered to host the next regional meeting: New Zealand, Pakistan, and Thailand. The matter will be decided later by FAO leadership.

3 abortions performed on Seveso victims

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 14 (R) — The poison gas which contaminated the north Italian town of Seveso last month could destroy inhabitants' immunity to infection — and even a common cold could be fatal, an expert said today.

The warning came from professor Ton That Tung of Hanoi, a Vietnamese expert on defoliants, who was quoted by the Italian magazine Tempo.

The professor has been closely involved in treating people suffering from the effects of defoliants used by the Americans in the Indochina war. The deadly chemical dioxin, which leaked from a Swiss-owned factory in Seveso, is used in the manufacture of defoliants.

At least five more of the pregnant women living in the contaminated area near the factory have now requested abortions, doctors at Milan's Mangiagalli clinic said today.

The first legal abortions in Italian history were performed on three young Seveso women at the clinic yesterday despite strong Vatican opposition. Three more are already on the waiting list.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of congratulations to Pakistan's President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry on the occasion of his country's independence day.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Saturday received the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of the Interior Suleiman Arar Saturday made an inspection tour of the Public Security Department and its related agencies to look over their work.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, Thursday received ECWA Assistant Executive Secretary-General Mohammad Zakaria Ismail, and the Greek ambassador to Jordan.



Mosaic floor discovered in Byzantine church

AMMAN, Aug. 14 — Archaeological diggings inside the Byzantine church of Siyagha near Madaba have uncovered a mosaic floor dating back to between the fourth and fifth centuries A.D., Mr. Yacoub Oweis, the Director General of antiquities announced today.

The diggings have uncovered a mosaic floor that is still in very good shape, and spreads over a large area. The mosaic includes scenery taken from the rural life of the 4-5 centuries A.D.

The coloured mosaic scenery includes wild and tame animals, a man hunting a lion, a shepherd sitting under a tree and guarding his sheep, a slave leading an ostrich by a rope tied to its neck, and other pictures of camels, sheep, wild animals, deer, wolves and wild boar besides scenery of trees and flowers.

Two inscriptions were discovered, that are about 3 metres in length and have Greek writing on them in small mosaic cubes. These inscriptions mention the year in which they were written (526 AD), the names of the priests that directed the church, the names of the artists that ornamented it, and the names of the people who financed the artistic work.

Floods destroy 55,000 homes in Pakistan so far

KARACHI, Aug. 14 (R) — Pakistan cancelled all independence anniversary celebrations today as troops fought to contain heavy flooding in Punjab and Sind provinces.

More than four million people have been affected by the floods which yesterday halted train services along the nation's main railway between Karachi and Peshawar. Flood waters swept away the track near Sukkur city in south-east Pakistan.

Today is Pakistan's 29th anniversary. Several hundred people have died, and nearly 55,000 homes have been destroyed in vast areas of the country since the floods began two weeks ago, after rains in the north.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday flew over the stricken areas, and said the government was doing everything possible to help those people still marooned.

Information team returns from meet

AMMAN. — The Jordanian information delegation Friday afternoon returned here at the end of a three-day official visit to Syria during which it attended the periodic meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee.

The Jordanian delegation was seen off at the Syrian-Jordanian border at Deraa by the Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and high-ranking ministry of information officials.

Kissinger discusses Aegean dispute

[Continued from page 1] which is in its fifth session here. On the conference agenda is the issue at stake between Greece and Turkey: "Right of Coastal States to Exclusive Exploration of Adjoining Continental Shelves to a Depth of 200 yards" — as set out in a 1958 Geneva Convention.

Turkey did not sign the convention and maintains that the boundaries in the Aegean have not been marked.

The problem is complicated by the fact that Greek territory includes thousands of islands in the Aegean Sea, some close to Turkey.

In addition to calling the Security Council meeting, which continues on Tuesday, Greece has put the problem before the international court of justice in the Hague. Turkey has said it will not be bound by the court's ruling.

OPEC experts to prepare for price-setting conference

VIENNA, Aug. 14 (R) — Experts from oil-exporting countries will meet here in 9-day to start preparing for a price-setting conference in December.

The meeting will be of the economic commission of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which meets about four times a year.

An OPEC spokesman said the session on August 23 did not mean that oil ministers were planning to meet before their next scheduled conference in Qatar on December 15.

At their last meeting in Bali (Indonesia) in May the OPEC ministers failed to agree on a new oil price, leaving the cost of a barrel of Saudi Arabian crude at \$11.51.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said this week in Geneva there was pressure within OPEC for a special meeting to raise prices before the end of the year, though his country was opposed to the idea.

The spokesman said a firm recommendation for a new oil price would probably not come until the economic commission, which includes experts from all 13 OPEC states, met again in December.

The meeting this month would concentrate on the finalising of a

new system of calculating the quality and freight differentials which affect the prices of different types of oil.

Other topics will be the development of import prices and the prospects for OPEC countries to start coordinating their prices for natural gas exports.

S. Yemen refuses Egypt's request

ADEN, Aug. 14 (R) — South Yemen has refused an Egyptian request to lift diplomatic immunity from one of its Cairo diplomats, following Egyptian charges that the South Yemeni Consul was involved in an assassination attempt there last week, foreign ministry sources said.

The sources did not name the diplomat but said the request "lacked any justification."

Last Friday, former South Yemen Premier Mohammed Ali Haidam, who heads an organisation opposing the present Aden government and lives in exile in Cairo, was wounded when gunmen fired at his car in a Cairo street, killing his driver.

The South Yemen embassy in Cairo later issued an official denial of the charge.

Tone of Non-Aligned Conference hardens

[Continued from page 1] backing of all of the Arab states. A proposal by and ad hoc committee accepted by non-aligned foreign ministers today gave 12 seats to Africa, eight to Asia, four to Latin America and one seat to Europe.

The committee serves as the non-aligned movement's executive body during the three-year interval between summit conferences. A Sri Lankan proposal to give African states 14 seats on the committee was not adopted.

Outside the conference proper, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim of the Algeria-backed Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara arrived here today to bolster Algeria's diplomatic offensive against Morocco and Mauritania.

At the same time, a Sri Lankan official said no visas had been issued to representative of the Frontline Liberation Movement from former Portuguese Timor. The territory is now incorporated into Indonesia and the official said Indonesia had discussed the question with Sri Lankan authorities.

Mozambique's delegation, which planned to raise the question of Timor's "decolonisation" at the summit, said they did not know whether the Frontline movement intended to send anyone to the conference.

The third and final phase of the conference meets on Monday and interest here has shifted to the arrival of heads of state. In addition to the two presidents who arrived today, President Josip Tito of Yugoslavia, Cypriot President Makarios, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Mauritanian chief of state Mokhtar Ould Daddah are also here.

Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi was expected to arrive here tomorrow as well as Algeria's President Houari Boumediene and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Two notable absentees from the summit are Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, who will host the next summit and North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung, who had originally planned to be present.

House for Sale

SUITABLE AS EMBASSY, HOTEL OR PRIVATE VILLA. Three-floor red stone villa, plus penthouse (22 rooms), well kept garden and an excellent view of the city of Amman, located at intersection of two streets.

Beautiful interior — centrally heated. Total floor area of house 1014 meters. Area of lot 1 1/2 dunams.

For further information, call tel. 21711 or write to P.O. 1078

REQUIRED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTING CO.

POSITION: OFFICE MANAGER reports directly to finance and Admin. V.P., supervises employees in charge of office services, including communication means, office facilities, internal and external correspondence handling and filing — as indicated by this department organization chart.

QUALIFICATIONS: A degree or diploma in secretarial skills or in office management is an advantage. Experience and an organized mind are essential. Experience required is at least three years after graduation or six years (with a recognized high school certificate) work in office management, including at least two years in managerial position in a large office.

PERSONALITY: Competence to supervise and develop skills and to design working plans and control procedures for a large office to the satisfaction of a busy and important team of executives.

Please reply by sending your curriculum vitae to P.O. Box: 748 — AMMAN — JORDAN



LA SALLE ALUMNI CLUB

Proudly Presents

DEMIS ROUSSOS



In the Biggest Pop Show of the Season
At The Palace of Culture-Hussein Youth City

Two Performances:
Wednesday, 1 September 1976 at 8.30 p.m.
Thursday, 2 September 1976 at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: J.D. 4,000 — J.D. 3,000 — J.D. 2,000

Sold at: La Salle Alumni Club — Jbel El-Hussein, Norvequei
Claude — First Circle — Jbel El-Hussein, Damiani—
Prince Mohammad Street — AUTOMAT — Harout Jbel
El-Welid, Karnig — 2nd Circle — Jbel Amman —
Overseas Agencies Company — King Hussein Street.